

## ACTIVITY AT ESOPUS.

Rosemount Lodge Being Made In-  
to a Democratic Headquarters.

### DEMOCRATS WIN IN MUSKOGEE

Judge Gets Cheering Message From In-  
dian Territory—William R. Hearst  
Promises Support of His Newspapers.  
Cleveland May Take Stump.

Esopus, N. Y., July 14.—Rosemount, the home of Judge Alton B. Parker, for the first time began to show outward signs of the coming of the campaign. The lodge house at the gate is being arranged for use as the campaign office, and linemen have put up the special telegraph and telephone lines which are to be in use from now on. One of the large rooms is being fitted up for the newspaper correspondents, with many conveniences.

More than 200 letters went from Judge Parker in the first outgoing mail, most of them replies to letters and telegrams of congratulation. More than 200 arrived in the first incoming mail, and every mail since has shown a marked increase over the one before. A force of stenographers under the direction of the judge's private secretary, Arthur E. McCausland, assisted by Alva S. Newcome, will be installed within a day or two in the new offices, and thereafter the vast bulk of correspondence can be promptly attended to.

The following telegram, dated Muskogee, I. T., July 12, has been received by Judge Parker:

"In an election held here, the first in the United States after your nomination, Muskogee, clinched by the Republicans, went Democratic. This is the first gun of the campaign, and is considered a fair test. The Indian Territory is on fire with an unconquerable Democratic zeal."

#### Hearst Promises Support.

Judge Parker received notification from William R. Hearst that he is to have the support of the Hearst newspapers. He refused to say whether or not he had any word from William J. Bryan. Whether former President Cleveland is to make any speeches in Judge Parker's cause during the campaign is not known, but it is understood that the judge has had an intimation from Mr. Cleveland of his willingness to participate to a limited extent in the campaign.

Regarding the date for the formal notification of the candidate there is still no definite information available. A man who has been studying precedents said that the average date for many years has been from twenty to thirty days after the convention. This man thought that Judge Parker might be notified after the notification of President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, which is fixed for the 27th. There is some reason to believe that Judge Parker would prefer the latter date, but when he was asked about the matter he disclaimed either knowledge or preference.

William F. Slicchan is understood to have gone to New York.

#### BRYAN'S POSITION.

Will Vote For Parker, but Doesn't Like  
Way He Was Nominated.

Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—William J. Bryan says in a statement prepared for publication that he will vote for Parker and Davis because that ticket represents opposition to imperialism, opposition to a revival of the race issue and opposition to the policy of militarism. At the same time he expects no progress on "economic questions" from a Democratic victory "so long as the party is under the control of the Wall street element."

On the money question he regards Mr. Parker as thoroughly committed to "the financiers," as is Mr. Roosevelt, and he thinks that the anti-trust plank in the Democratic platform was nullified by Parker's nomination, but before saying more on that point he is willing to await the candidate's letter of acceptance. He waits for that letter also to know Judge Parker's attitude on labor questions and says that it remains to be seen whether Mr. Parker will carry out the convention's tariff plank.

Mr. Bryan criticizes the methods used to advance Mr. Parker's candidacy. He believes that if Judge Parker had sent to the Albany convention the telegram he sent to the St. Louis convention he would have had no possible chance for the nomination, and he adds that Mr. Parker injected his views on the money question "at a time when he could not be taken from the ticket without great demoralization. The nomination was secured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods."

In conclusion, Mr. Bryan announces that he will resume "the fight on economic questions" after this election is over.

#### Republican Congressional Campaign.

Chicago, July 14.—J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, is in Chicago on his way to Washington and New York, where he will arrange for opening the committee's headquarters in the St. James building next week. The congressional campaign will be entered upon at once, much earlier this year than heretofore and two or three weeks ahead of the campaign under the auspices of the national committee. Mr. Babcock said the speaking campaign this year will begin Sept. 1.

## A Sure Cure for Piles.

For Itching or Bleeding Piles, swelling and Inflammations.

Here Is a Remedy That Never Fails.

Paracamp has cured thousands and thousands of people who have suffered for years with Piles. As a sure, safe, and quick remedy it is unequalled, and is today recognized as the most scientific remedy for this dreaded ailment. Don't suffer; don't delay; get a bottle today, use it as directed in the circular around each bottle. If it fails to do what we claim your money will be refunded.

Mr. J. A. Beard, 342 Third St., Louisville, Ky., writes "I suffered most agonizing pains from itching piles. Four applications of Paracamp cured me. It is a most wonderful remedy, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers."

Mrs. A. C. Whaley, 9 East Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have used Paracamp with splendid results and heartily recommend it for the quick relief of Piles, sore muscles, and rheumatic pains in the joints."

We have in our office hundreds of letters from all parts of the United States stating remarkable cures of this dreaded ailment. Paracamp, when applied, relieves the pain instantly by soothing the inflamed membranes, drawing out all Fever, Soreness and Inflammation quickly. Don't experiment with other preparations use Paracamp. If it fails to do exactly what we claim your money will be refunded. For sale by all druggists in 25 cent, 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles, or sent direct upon receipt of price. If your druggist does not handle Paracamp ask him to get it for you, but don't take something else. There is nothing just as good. The Paracamp Company, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

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**D. F. DAVIS, "The Druggist,"**  
242 North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

### A WOMAN'S GRATITUDE.

How New York Banker's Wife Is Re-  
paying Her Child's Rescuer.

Chicago, July 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Milwaukee says: "The mystery why a New York banker's family has been caring for Louis M. Gardner of this city, a young trapeze performer with a broken back, who arrived at New York from London, has been solved. The Gardners, mother and son, have reached here from the east with a nurse, and with them came a report that the banker will build a home for the boy to insure his comfort as long as he lives."

"An explanation of the generosity of the banker is given in this story: While walking down a principal street in New York one day Gardner was attracted by a runaway. The swaying coach containing a child came down the street dragged by two frightened horses. The young man dashed out, grabbed the animals and brought them to a standstill. The mother of the child offered Gardner a reward. He refused it. Then she gave him her card, telling him if he ever needed assistance to call upon her. Gardner refused to give his name and disappeared. When he came to read the card he found it bore the name of the banker's wife."

"Soon afterward Gardner returned to London. It was there he felt, missed the net and sustained serious injuries. News of the accident appeared in the New York papers, and with it came the story of Gardner's act in rescuing the banker's child. Seeing the report, the banker's wife took the first boat for London. Upon arriving she engaged the best two physicians in the city, employed a competent staff of nurses and did her best to make Gardner happy in his trouble."

"Meantime Gardner's father died. Hearing the news, he asked that his mother might come to London. The banker's wife at once made arrangements, and since that time Mrs. Gardner has been with her son."

### TWO HUNDRED DROWNED.

Cloudburst Destroys San Juan del  
Monte, Suburb of Manila.

Manila, July 14.—A cloudburst over the hills northeast of Manila caused a flood which has destroyed San Juan del Monte. Two hundred lives were lost.

The low lying districts were inundated. The homes of Americans and foreigners are isolated. Transportation through the streets is carried on in boats only.

Rain has fallen for twenty-seven hours, totaling 17.15 inches. This is unprecedented. Communication with outside places is interrupted.

The damage to property is estimated at \$2,000,000.

San Juan del Monte is a suburb of Manila, northeast of that city. Manila itself has a population, according to last reports of 238,814, of whom 218,000 are natives, chiefly Tagalogs, and 60,800 Chinese; 7,852 foreigners, largely Spaniards, and 4,332 Americans.

The city is subject to severe storms at this time of year, but has not recently suffered so seriously as now, earthquakes being the chief cause of its disasters.

In 1893 the city was partly destroyed by earthquake.

#### African Champagne.

Central Africans make a kind of sweet beer which is effervescent and tastes a good deal like champagne. It is made by mixing water and banana juice and allowing this to turn sour. It is said to be wholesome, but it is drunk only by women and children.

## SLAUGHTER OF JAPS.

Alexieff Reports Loss of 30,000  
of Enemy at Port Arthur.

### BLOWN UP BY LAND MINES.

Russian General Staff Advises That  
Story Be Accepted With Caution,  
Though Viceroy Claims to Have Re-  
ceived It Through Japanese Sources.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—An official communication from the Russian general staff says:

"According to information derived from Japanese sources and received by Admiral Alexieff's military staff the Japanese attacked the Russian positions at Port Arthur during the night of July 10. They were repulsed with enormous loss. It is difficult to calculate even approximately the number of Japanese casualties, which amounted, it is said, to the immense figure of 30,000."

The members of the general staff do not offer explanations of what Admiral Alexieff means by "Japanese sources," but they declare that the viceroy would not have officially reported such important news unless it had reached him from sources entirely worthy of credence.

At the same time they say the report should be accepted with reserve, pending the receipt of more definite advice. But in support of the report they point out that the date coincides with the second attempt of Admiral Togo's torpedo boat destroyers to creep into the harbor. It is true that Togo does not mention a land attack, but this is not his province.

#### Story Considered Probable.

The loss of 30,000 of the besiegers in an attack against fortifications with guns in position and the approaches sown with mines is considered to be quite within the range of possibility if the Japanese, as on other occasions, stormed the fortifications with their accustomed recklessness, and especially if the mines were exploded under masses of men. The general staff already had information that the besiegers had occupied Takushan hill, three miles northeast of the harbor, but add that the Japanese were unable to hold the position.

If the report of the loss of 30,000 Japanese is confirmed, General Nodzu's army is in desperate straits, as General Stoessel will not fail to take advantage of such a reverse and follow it up. The Japanese have not yet attacked Tashichao. A dispatch from Lieutenant General Sacharoff describes a series of skirmishes east of Kaichow. The troops belonging to General Kuroki's army are meeting with resistance at every step from the Russian rear guard along the Shiyen road.

Grand Duke Sergius Mikhailovich, an artillery expert, is going to Manchuria in August.

The mobilization of two more army corps is expected shortly.

The admiralty believes that Rear Admiral Witthof's squadron is rendering effective aid in the defense of Port Arthur by hindering the construction of batteries near the eastern approaches of the fortress by going out and shelling the Japanese works under construction for this purpose. The expedition of Saturday is believed to have been of this nature. The bringing up of siege guns to an effective range can thus be materially retarded. This probably is the reason the squadron has not yet left Port Arthur, and it is not likely to do so unless the fall of the fortress becomes inevitable.

#### Fock Attacks His Besiegers.

Mukden, July 14.—Advisers received here from Port Arthur say that General Fock attacked the Japanese right flank July 5 and drove the Japanese from their position. The Russian cavalry advanced as far as Nanga pass. The Japanese are landing troops at Shapingtao, about midway between Port Arthur and Port Dalny on the east coast of the Liaotung peninsula. The utmost confidence is felt at Port Arthur of the ability of the garrison to hold out.

#### England May Pretext.

London, July 14.—There is reason to believe that the foreign office is giving serious consideration to the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and if the reports of the operations of the St. Petersburg, one of the ships which recently passed through the strait, in searching two British vessels in the Red sea, are officially confirmed protests may be lodged both at Constantinople and at St. Petersburg.

#### Oku's Losses at Kaichow.

London, July 14.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokyo today announces that General Oku reports that in the fights leading to the occupation of Kaichow the Japanese casualties from July 5 to July 7 were four men killed and twenty wounded. The casualties of the Japanese July 8 and 9 were about 150 men killed or wounded.

#### Sacred Images Stolen.

Kazan, Russia, July 14.—The sacred images of the Virgin, the Saviour and St. Nicholas have been stolen from the cathedral here. They were covered with priceless gems.

#### Japs Capture a Fort.

Chefoo, July 14.—A Frenchman who has arrived here on a junk from Port Arthur reports that on July 7 the Japanese captured fort No. 14.

## TOLEDO MOURNS ITS MAYOR

Death of "Golden Rule" Jones Regarded  
as Public Calamity.

Toledo, O., July 14.—The entire city of Toledo without regard to politics is mourning the death of Mayor Samuel M. Jones, considering his loss a public calamity.

Mayor Jones was born on Aug. 3, 1840, near Reddick, Wales. His parents were poor farm hands, and when he was only three years of age they emigrated to this country. At the age of eighteen he went to the oil fields at Titusville, Pa., when the oil producing industry was in its infancy. For a few years Mr. Jones worked in the fields, living on almost nothing and saving enough to finally establish himself as a producer. The machinery then in use was very crude. Mayor Jones set about inventing improvements, and in 1893 he turned out the Acme sucker rod. Several manufacturers to whom he sent models of his invention refused to make it for him, so he removed to Toledo, where he established his own factory.

In Toledo he found labor conditions not to his liking and for his part determined to improve them. He declared that the "going wages" rule should not govern his factory, but, on the contrary, that "every man is entitled to such a share of the product of his toil as will enable him to live decently and in such a way that he and his children may be fitted to be citizens of the free republic."

He lived up to his principles, and, besides paying his employees as good wages as he could, he less than three months ago gave them stock in the Golden Rule trust, as his company is now called, to the value of \$10,000.

When Mr. Jones first went to Toledo he was a Republican and as such received his first election as mayor. During his term of office, however, he expressed such views on municipal questions as did not please his party, and the result was that during the next six years he ran as an independent nominee and carried three successive elections. In his last campaign for the majority the Toledo papers agreed not to mention his name except when absolutely unavoidable. Jones gathered crowds by means of brass bands and negro minstrels and made his campaign by word of mouth. In 1900 he was nominated by petition an independent candidate for governor of Ohio, but he was defeated.

### LOEB EXPLAINS.

Tells Why Miners Were Not Allowed to  
See the President.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 14.—Secretary Loeb has explained why he refused to allow the delegation of miners from Pennsylvania to go to Sagamore Hill to see President Roosevelt when they came here. Mr. Loeb said that there is a rule here that no delegations shall be received by the president unless they have arranged an appointment with the president. This rule has been strictly adhered to during the stay of the president here and it will be enforced during the remainder of the time the president is here for the summer.

Secretary Loeb said the labor leaders came to Oyster Bay and took him unaware when they demanded to see the president. Had the men announced previously that they would be here, Mr. Loeb says, an audience with the president might have been arranged for the delegation, but under the circumstances, Mr. Loeb says, he could do nothing but refuse to allow them to see the president.

#### Brierdon Declared Clerk of Troy.

Albany, N. Y., July 14.—Supreme Court Justice Herrick decided that James P. Brierdon was legally elected city clerk of Troy. The present incumbent, City Clerk Hogan, held that Brierdon's election was illegal, as there was not a quorum of the common council present when the election took place and refused to deliver to him the records and documents of the office. Brierdon made an application to the supreme court for an order to compel Hogan to permit him to perform the functions of the office and Justice Herrick granted the order.

#### Webster Murder Clews.

Rochester, N. Y., July 14.—Two important clews have been unearthed that may bear a large part in clearing up the mystery that surrounds the murder of Birdie Hart at Webster. Examination of the dead girl's clothing has revealed a large quantity of small seeds clinging to the skirt and underclothing. Through these District Attorney Warren hopes to discover the exact spot where the girl was killed. In addition to this the district attorney has found the two men with whom Erwin Smith says he held a conversation on Thursday night shortly before he left Miss Hart for the last time. Their story differs in essential details from the account Smith gave of the meeting.

## Rexall DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

A very effective remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint and Colic. Does not cause constipation. Price, 25 cents.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

**RED CROSS PHARMACY,**  
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**Hair Escaping?** No wonder. Your hair is starving. Feed it before it all leaves you. Then you can keep what you have and add greatly to it. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-food.

## BEEF TRUST STRIKE.

Over 50,000 Butchers and Pack-  
ers Now Out.

### MEAT PRICES GOING UP

Only Hope of Settlement Lies In Ar-  
bitration—Some Chicago Plants Still  
In Operation—No Violence Reported  
So Far.

Chicago, July 14.—With no sign of weakening on either side, the only ray of hope in the butchers' strike situation is the possibility that arbitration may intervene to prevent a labor war fraught with suffering and privation to the strikers and heavy loss to the packers.

Nor is the effect of the strike confined to the employees and packers in the nine cities where the fight will be centered. The consuming public will bear a large share of the burden in higher prices for meats. Reports already have come from various cities that prices of the product have been raised. This advance, too, was said to be but a forerunner of others if the conflict continued long.

In addition to the 50,000 employees already on strike, upward of 30,000 more are involved indirectly, and most of them probably will be idle soon.

In addition to the slaughtering departments of all the plants being tied up, the strike affects branch industries in which such articles as butterine, soaps, buttons and combs are manufactured. The canning departments, where beans, soups and all kinds of meats are put up, are also hit hard, the union employees having gone out in a body.

#### Chicago's Army of Unemployed.

Forty thousands persons, approximately, find employment in the big packing houses in Chicago, and this number already has been reduced one-half. The effect of the strike upon the mechanical and other departments, it is declared, will increase this army of unemployed in Chicago before the end of the week to nearly 35,000.

Arbitration is looked upon as the only means to avert a prolonged strike. The strikers declare that they will be willing to consider any reasonable proposition submitted from the other side.

The detail of police at the stockyards has been increased in number, and all night long the officers patrolled the strike district and the streets adjacent to the yards in pairs.

#### Effect on Meat Prices.

Louis E. Swift, president of Swift & Co., was asked as to the probable effect of the strike upon prices of meats throughout the country and regarding the stocks on hand. He said:

"It is too early to say definitely. I do not expect that there will be any serious scarcity in the supply of meats. We have some men working in all of our departments and are shipping products freely. Prices will not be materially advanced. I believe a normal condition of affairs will speedily be restored. In any event the supply of fresh meat throughout the country is sufficient to last fifteen or twenty days, and there is enough cured meats—hams, bacon, etc.—to last six months."

"I think," said J. P. Lyman, president of the National Packing company, which includes the Hammond, Anglo-American and Continental companies, "that the stock on hand is sufficient to avert a so-called famine for two or three weeks. I don't see why there should be any material change in prices, but the natural tendency will be for a little advance."

Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co. said: "We have a week's or ten days' supply of meats on hand here, at branch houses, and en route, and we are slaughtering and operating our packing plants, but on a reduced scale. Temporarily prices will be somewhat higher."

#### Some Men Still Working.

The firm of Libby, McNeill & Libby secured the services of a sufficient number of nonunion girls to conduct active operations in the company's canning department. Representatives of the firm said that many of the girls who walked out had returned.

Every packing house in the stockyards, it was claimed, had men at work. Unemployed men in considerable numbers flocked to the stockyards and applied for employment. The strikers standing about the entrances to the yards offered no opposition. All competent appearing applicants were at once hired and put immediately at work.

#### No Disorder in Omaha.

Omaha, July 14.—There has been no disorder because of the strike of packing house employees. There were practically no receipts at the stockyards, and little was being done at the packing houses, although Swift began slaughtering a few cattle. At all other plants the limited force was kept busy in an attempt to take care of perishable property, a great deal of which was left on hand when the men went on strike. Prices advanced at all the packing houses again, and the belief was expressed that they would continue to do so as the supply of fresh meat became more nearly exhausted.

### MYSTERY IN WILL.

Newport Man Seeks to Secure Dead  
Parisian's Wealth.

Paris, July 14.—A remarkable case in which George A. Church of Nayatt Point, R. I., is the central figure is being heard by the tribunal of the Seine. M. Poulot, a wealthy Parisian, disappeared fourteen years ago during a voyage around the world. He left \$200,000 in French bonds. After waiting the statutory period his heirs asked for a division of the estate.

Thereafter a will was filed, dated at Sintanglana, island of Java, in which M. Poulot gave his entire estate to George A. Church, Counsel for the heirs sought to create the impression that this was another case of a mythical Crawford, as in the Humbert case, while counsel for Mr. Church maintained that his client actually exists, being a retired New England merchant, who recently sailed from New York for Europe. Thereupon the court asked that Mr. Church be presented to the court, and adjourned the case to permit the presentation or the production of other proofs of his identity.

The genuineness of a large legacy appears to be unquestionable, but the case is bitterly contested, mainly because of suspicions growing out of the American heirs in the Humbert case.

### Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, July 14.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed:

New Jersey—Wickatunk, William T. Smock.

Pennsylvania—Fredell, William So-per.

### To Raise the Maine Wreck.

Washington, July 14.—R. H. F. Sewell of New Orleans has informed the navy department that he has made a contract with the Cuban government to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine, which has lain in the mud of the harbor of Havana since the explosion on the night of Feb. 15, 1898. Before proceeding with the work Mr. Sewell says he desires to know what claim, if any, the United States government has in the wreck. The communication has been referred to the judge advocate general of the navy for consideration.

### More Fourth of July Victims.

Chicago, July 14.—The Tribune says five more deaths have been added to Chicago's list of Fourth of July victims. Four died in agony from lockjaw, while the fifth succumbed to wounds caused by the explosion of a toy cannon. From other cities in the country two deaths from injuries and five from tetanus were reported, making the total of lives lost in the "patriotic celebration" eighty-four.

### Mineral Production in United States.

Washington, July 14.—The United States geological survey sends out the following preliminary statement, subject to revision: The value of the production of the following minerals and other substances in the calendar year 1903: Pig iron, \$344,350,000; iron ore, \$60,350,000; salt, \$5,150,100; phosphate rock, \$2,680,824; coke, \$60,450,623; bituminous coal, \$351,094,209; anthracite coal, \$152,036,448.

### The "Inferno."

Dante's "Inferno" was not original even in its form. The dream or vision was then a popular style of writing. Several dreamers had visited both the upper and the lower regions before Dante wrote.

### Black Cat Soup.

A soup made from a black cat is drunk by blacksmiths in many parts of China to prevent burns from hot metals.

## PROF. THOMPSON, The Renowned and Gifted PSYCHIC

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4, Morse Block, Main St., Barre, Vt.

During the past ten years he has been continuously engaged in Boston, Mass., and vicinity. His marvelous occult power have won encomiums from the most skeptical. He does not interrogate you, but frankly informs you of what is to be. If you are not following the vocation nature intended you should, he will tell you. If you are dubious relative to some contemplative enterprise, he will advise you. If you are considering a change in your affairs, he will tell you what you shall, can and should do. You cannot change the past, but by obtaining an insight of the future you are prepared to grasp the opportunities that present themselves and avoid mistakes. If there is anything you would like to know consult Prof. Thompson. He will enlighten you. Prof. Thompson will remain a short time only, commencing Thursday, June 9th.

HOURS FROM 10 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

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42 Prospect Street. All day. Heel and tap, 50c. Children—boys, 40c; girls, 30c; sole tap, \$1.00. Good as new shoes: rubber heel, 40c; best of goods; cheap tap, 50c. You once see my work you will like it.